

# The Nashville Globe.

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D. A. HART.....President  
C. H. BURRILL.....Secretary  
H. A. BOYD.....Business Manager  
Telephone Main 4732.

D. A. HART.....Editor

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909.

## LABOR DAY.

Monday of this week was a great day all over this country. The millions of men and women who toil day after day laid aside their tools and turned their attention to pleasure and rest. We have many holidays in this country, both National and State, but there is no occasion on which all the people can so harmoniously agree as they can on the celebration that took place the first of this week. All honorable men and women work. The institution of labor is as old as time. Those who have no regular pursuit soon become a menace in a community. Their presence is always annoying, and the sooner they leave the better pleased are those among whom they were. The man who toils the livelong day receives the good will of his neighbors and the smile of his family when he returns home; but he who skulks around and lives without working receives the frown of his neighbors and the damnation of his family. But happily the large majority of the people in this country work eight and ten hours each day in the year.

The celebration of Labor Day is usually looked upon as a celebration for those who are wage-earners—the men and women who make up that great army of consumers. The man who owns the mill is not counted in. He is classed as a man of leisure, and he looks upon himself as such in many instances. He knows that he cannot sleep at night, that his appetite is poor and his physique weak, but for all that he scorns the idea of being called a laborer. He is the boss man—the employer; this celebration is for the fellow who works for wages. To this kind of thinking may be attributed many of the misunderstandings we have in this country.

At Greenwood Park Monday there was assembled a large army of people who are a great asset to the laboring force of the South. The happy, hard-working, courageous Negro, who never tires nor grumbles. He goes to the frolic, but he goes alone. He does not say others shall not work. Every day is bright to him. He is contented with his lot. He has only in the last few years learned to celebrate Labor Day, but he is taking to the idea lavishly, and as he learns to honor this day he will learn to dignify that for which it stands.

Ball players come and go, but Harry Hyde remains the same.

## STORY OF THE NEGRO.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, in The Outlook of September 4th gives an interesting account of the African in his native land in the first of a series of six articles on "The Story of the Negro." He touches on the American Negro sufficiently to suggest that in the articles to follow facts will be produced that will enlighten the world on the real condition of the Negroes in the United States.

Mr. Washington has great faith in the Negro. He says the following about the mechanical skill of the natives of West Africa:

The blacksmith seems to occupy a very important place in the social life of Africa. Travelers have found these smiths at work in the most remote and inaccessible parts of the continent, where they may be seen collecting the native iron and copper ores, smelting and reducing them, and then working them in their primitive forges into hoes, knives, spear and arrow heads, battle-axes, wood-working tools, rings and hatchets.

Throughout West Africa, wherever the European has not established his trading factory, the native market is an institution which is a constant source of surprise to travelers. These markets are the native clearing-houses for the produce of the soil and the fabricated articles of the land. They are generally the center of the trading operations of a district ranging from ten to thirty miles. Here will be seen vegetables and fruit, poultry, eggs, live pigs, goats, salt of their manufacture, pottery of their own make, strips of cloth, grass-woven mats, baskets, and specimens of embroidery and art work, besides numberless other articles of various sorts and kinds which are essential to African comfort and well-being. From the small group of native merchants who travel with their wares within a radius of thirty or fifty miles, to the large caravans of the Hausa traders who cross the Desert of Sahara, and at times reach the eastern and western confines of the continent, everywhere in Africa the black man is a trader.

In discussing the conditions in the South he says:

It is just as true in America as it is in Africa that those who know the Negro intimately and best have been, as a rule, kindest and most hopeful in their judgments of him. This may seem strange to those who get their notion of the Southern white man's opinion of the Negro from what they see in the press and hear from the platform, during the heat of a political campaign, or from the utterances of men who, for one reason or another, have allowed themselves to become embittered. Southern opinion of the Negro, particularly as it finds expression in the press and on the platform, is largely controversial. It has been influenced by the fact that for nearly a hundred years the Negro has been the football in a bitter political contest, and there are a good many Southern politicians who have acquired the habit of berating him. The Negro in the South has had very little part in this controversy, either before or since the war, but he has had a chance to hear it all, and it has often seemed to me, if, after all that has taken place, the Negro is still able to discuss his situation calmly, the white man should be able to do so also. But that is another matter.

Nineteen times out of twenty, I suppose, a stranger coming South who inquires concerning the Negro from people he meets on the train or on the highways will get from these men pretty nearly the same opinion he has read in the newspapers or heard in political speeches. These criticisms of the Negro have been repeated so often that people have come to accept and repeat them again without reflection. The thing that shows this to be true is that the very men who denounced all Negroes will very likely before the conversation is ended tell of one, and perhaps half a dozen, individual Negroes in whom they have the greatest confidence.

A Southern white man may tell you, with the utmost positiveness, that he never knew a single Negro who would not steal—except one. Every white man knows one Negro who is all right—a model of honesty, industry, and thrift—and, if he tries to remember, he will think of other Negroes in whom he has the greatest confidence and for whom he has a very genuine respect. Considering that there are a good many more white people in the South than there are Negroes, it seems to follow, logically, that, in spite of what one hears about the Negro in general, there are a good many individual Negroes who are pretty well thought of by their white neighbors.

It is well to take into consideration, also, that when Southern people express their confidence and their respect for an individual black man, they are speaking of one whom they

know; on the contrary, when they denounce in general terms the weakness and the failure of the Negro race, they have in mind a large number of whom they know a great deal less.

I do not mean to suggest that there is no justification for the criticism of the Negro that one often hears in the South. I have never thought or said that the Negro in America was all that he should be. It does seem to me, however, that the Negro in the United States has done, on the whole, as well as he was able, and as well as, under all the circumstances, could be reasonably expected.

Mr. Washington has made a careful study of the Negroes in this and other countries. He is always conservative and at the same time hopeful. His concluding articles which will appear in the next five consecutive issues of The Outlook will be well worth reading.

## SCHOOL TIME.

Vacation is over. On Monday morning thousands of boys and girls will be up bright and early getting together books and satchel. They start on another year's building. To the children of tender years it is merely a change of scene. They will be in company with hundreds of other little boys and girls to play and have a pleasant time. Of course the scholars in the advanced grades take the beginning of a school year a little more seriously, but to the parents and teachers it is a great time.

Parents have been preparing for the children to enter. Teachers have been preparing to receive them. We are speaking now of the thoughtful parent and the earnest teacher. There are some parents who send their children to school to rid themselves of the care of them, and too there are some teachers who are teaching solely for the salary paid. Such parents need not expect their children to make much headway, and the teachers who are only interested in the pay they are to receive are not teachers in the true sense of the word. But parents who are interested in their children will feel it their duty to join the school-teacher in the effort to educate them. They will see to it that their children are present and on time every day in the year so far as in their power lies.

## COOK AND PEARY.

It is a striking incident that Dr. Cook and Capt. Peary should announce to the world at so near the same time that they had discovered the North Pole, and furthermore so since they are both Americans. It is not singular however that Dr. Cook was so much longer than Capt. Peary returning to civilization. The mode of travel was different. Dr. Cook adapted himself to the modes and customs of the people inhabiting the most northerly settlements, while Capt. Peary equipped himself with the speediest outfit that could be utilized in that portion of the world.

We fail to see wherein the success of one should detract from that of the other. Dr. Cook is a man of unquestionable integrity, and the same is true of Capt. Peary. They both claim to have left a sign at the Pole, but no land being there nothing could be expected to remain stationary any length of time. We are rather inclined toward the broadness of Dr. Cook who is reported to have said that "There is room enough at the Pole for two men."

## PROMISES AND PIE CRUST.

There is an old saying that "Promises like pie crusts, are easily broken." If there are any people in the world who ought to have sufficient experience in broken promises the American Negroes are without contradiction that people. If the promises that have been made to them since the Civil War should be fulfilled to-day there would not be a single Negro pauper in the United States. But those promises have not been kept, and the Negro has grown to look upon all promises with suspicion.

It is the rule when candidates are running for political offices to promise to do this or that for the people, and then to make a special promise to

# MEHARRY COLLEGES OF WALDEN UNIVERSITY.

Meharry Medical College opens September 15th.

Meharry Pharmaceutical College begins September 22nd.

Meharry Dental College opens September 29th.

FOR CATALOGUES OR OTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

G. W. HUBBARD, M. D., Dean,  
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

the Negro voters. That used to be a good trap to catch the black vote, but in these days of independent thinking it profits the candidate nothing to make special promises to Negroes. They, rather prefer the man who makes his campaign on the issues under consideration, and who leaves it to them to decide which candidate is best qualified or whose reasoning is the most logical.

## NEGRO AT THE POLE.

An interesting feature of the Peary expedition is that Matt Henson, Peary's Negro body servant, has been with Peary more than twenty years on all his most important expeditions, and on April 21, 1906, he stood beside Peary in latitude 87 degrees and 6 minutes, then the farthest north. If he lives he has been at the Pole with his commander, the first man of his race.

The above appeared in the Nashville American of September 7, and shows that the Negro is a part and parcel of this government. The contention that the African cannot endure cold cannot be applied to this Son of Ham.

When you are riding on excursions remember that the warm season will soon be at an end. Don't blame your neighbor if your coal bin is empty.

The right to vote is guaranteed every male citizen in Tennessee for the sum of \$2.00. Pay your own Poll Tax and vote as you think.

Tennessee Republicans met, but there was no sign of the white flag. The Brownlow wing refused to be comforted.

Tennessee Negroes will hold a State Fair in Nashville this month. See to it that you do your part to make it a success.

Rent is the hardest word in the book for Nashville Negroes to spell. They invariably use the letters b-u-y and back them up.

## EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS.

### WHITE MATRON.

The Bee has been informed that it is the purpose of the authorities of Howard University to appoint a white woman matron over Negro girls.

It seems to The Bee that there are enough broken down white and so-called educated white teachers appointed at this Negro institution. The country is watching with interest, the attitude of the University toward Prof. W. J. DeCater. The Bee is of the opinion that no white man should be placed over him, when it is clearly demonstrated that Professor DeCater is more than competent for the job and should be appointed head of the science department.

The Bee understands that a white man has been given charge of the field on the hill to keep clear. Just where the Negro laborer comes in The Bee will ask Congress at its next session. Some one is endeavoring to place the Negro in the back ground, or make him subordinate to inferior white help in a Negro institution. Ought not Congress adjust the salaries of the teachers at this institution? If reports are true, there is something wrong at this institution. The Bee

# FOR SALE COTTAGES ON

Horton Street.....\$650  
So. Market Street.....1000  
Smiley Street (East Nashville).....1000  
Summit Avenue.....1000  
South Cherry Street.....1200  
Edgell Street.....1250  
Trimble Street.....1300  
Malvina Street.....1700  
Maury Street.....1800  
And others on Maple Street, Hynes St., Joe Johnston, Jefferson, Second Ave. and others.

RICHARD HILL,  
REAL ESTATE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

410 1-2 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn  
TELEPHONES—OFFICE: MAIN 1889; RESIDENCE: MAIN 341

judges from the case of Professor DeCater, that kisses go by favors; that the worthy teacher is not promoted from merit; that there is a scheme to place white teachers over the more competent teachers; that Professor Kelly Miller is only Dean of the College Department now; that a white man who was formerly a candidate for the deanship, exercises the functions that Professor Kelly Miller should exercise.

The country will not tolerate a white matron over Negro girls, and neither will it tolerate apparent discriminations at Howard University.

The Bee gives this warning to the Negro trustees, and advises them not to cater or curry favor with those in authority. The race demands a clean bill of lading for this Negro institution.

The Bee will publish all of the facts in its possession if certain reforms are not carried out.—The Bee.

"Bravery helps to make a nation safe. A nation of cowards cannot be a strong nation. Men and women who dare fling themselves against great odds for the sake of their convictions; who did not shrink from crying against any evil that may menace the purity of the government; who will, if need be, sever all political, social and financial ties for love of country—these are the heroes to whom a nation resorts in her hour of need."—The Reformer.

A. A. Haston, the Negro American baritone, adopted the old-fashioned Peter Jackson method of meeting the prejudice abroad of an American who tried to exclude him from a railway compartment. The Peter Jackson method of knocking out prejudice is out of date, and we discourage it, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it is a cure that never fails.—New York Age.

The season for the annual colored gathering—whether lodge or religious—is now growing to a close. It is well that the season is closing. We have had quite enough of exhortation, warning, admonition and advice. Let us return now to our several avocations and try our hands with the new light before us. Results are what we are hunting for, and it takes time to get results.—Dallas Express.

Did you ever notice that about three-fourths of the Negro newspapers are gotten up by some preacher and devoted to his church. A church has no business with a newspaper, but is a place of Holy Righteousness.—The Weekly Star.

The Brownsville Court of Inquiry it is reported, expects to take up the active side of hearing the soldiers' side of the controversy in October. Which means that the youngest member of the dishonored battalion will be too old to re-enlist before the court announces its findings, if the time already consumed may be used as an index of what is to follow.—Charles-ton, W. Va., Advocate.